

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 30th April, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 21st April, after giving the substance of Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, observes that the scheme has caused quite a sensation at London. Mr. Gladstone is abused, and public meetings are frequently held to condemn the measure. The scheme in question has elicited general opposition in England, just as the Ilbert Bill did in this country. It remains to be seen whether it will be passed or not.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th April, says that it appears from some newspapers that Lord Dufferin and the Mahárája of Kashmir. Lord Dufferin has been displeased with the Mahárája of Kashmir and has consequently abandoned his intention of attending His Highness's installation. The Mahárája should not fear his Lordship's displeasure. Good government should be the chief care of a native prince. If his administration is satisfactory and his subjects happy and contented, the Viceroy can do him no harm. The cause

Circulation,
400 copies.

of Lord Dufferin's dissatisfaction with the Mahārāja is reported to be this, that His Highness has succeeded in inducing the Home Government to veto his Lordship's proposals regarding the grant of full liberty to Europeans to trade and purchase land in Kashmir. The Home Government is said to have only sanctioned the appointment of a Resident on the understanding that he will exercise the same powers which were hitherto exercised by the Special Political Officer.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th April, advertizing to the changes which the Government of India is reported to be desirous

of making in its treaty stipulations with Kashmir, remarks that the changes will not be beneficial to that State in any way, but will be a slur on the loyalty of the Mahārāja and will only open a new market to European traders. His Highness, being a feudatory prince, will quietly acquiesce in the proposals of the paramount power, but such an unjust interference with the affairs of a Native State will be injurious to British prestige in Central Asia. Russians themselves will be induced to think that the British Government has no confidence in native princes, and that they are disaffected towards it owing to its high-handedness. The Foreign Office should consider the matter in all its bearings before revising the existing treaty with Kashmir.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 26th April, after giving a Hindi translation of Mahārāja Dalip Singh's letter of the 25th March published in Anglo-Indian newspapers, remarks that the letter clearly shows his love for this country and his loyalty to the British Crown. Government is not well advised in prohibiting him from visiting the Panjāb. He may be anxious to see his birth-place, and there appears to be no good reason why he should be prevented from satisfying this innocent and natural desire. When Government allowed even Russian military officers to visit all parts of this country and converse

with Native Chiefs, it should not be so suspicious in the case of the Mahārāja. It should have full confidence in him and the Panjābis, and allow him to live where he pleases.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Kāstq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th April, after quoting Mahārāja Dalip Singh's letter of the 25th March, remarks that there is reason to think that the Mahārāja will not be allowed to come to this country, but will be detained at Aden. His case is really a hard one and merits public sympathy; but harder still is that of natives in general, whom Government does not appear to trust at all.

The *Shāstq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th April, referring to the rumour regarding Mahārāja Dalip Singh's detention at Aden, remarks that the measure cannot be too strongly condemned. If Government was not prepared to allow him to return to this country, permission should never have been granted him to leave England. Does Government apprehend any danger from him? His detention at Aden will lead Panjābis to imagine that he has been cruelly dealt with and will make him an object of general sympathy.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Ajātib-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 21st April, advertizing to the visit of Nawāb Nizāmu-l-Mulk, son of the Chief of Chitral, to the Viceroy at Calcutta, observes that Chitral is a small frontier State, and its Chief receives a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 a year from the Mahārāja of Kashmir. The Chief assisted Colonel Lockhart in making surveys in that part of the country, and therefore the Colonel induced him to send his son to this country to see the Viceroy. The Government of India showed too much attention to Nawāb Nizāmu-l-Mulk. Presents were given to him and his officers and attendants, and Government also paid all his expenses during his stay here. His visit will cost about Rs. 25,000 to Government. His warm reception so much emboldened him that

Circulation,
500 copies.

he requested the Viceroy, on behalf of his father, to take Chitral, like Afghanistan and Kashmir, under the protection of the British Government! What he meant was that the British Government should place his father on a footing of equality with the Amir of Kábul and the Mahárája of Kashmir! The undue honour and attention paid him by the Government of India is sure to annoy the Amir and the Mahárája. (The *Raft-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 17th April, has a similar article on Nawáb Nizámu-l-Mulk's Indian visit.)

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th April, says that the history of Burma shows that 587,000 kings, including Theebaw, sat on the throne of that country. Such an old kingdom has been unwisely destroyed by the British Government. Had the kingdom been saved, there is no knowing how many figures more would have been added to the above number.

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, represents an American as telling a native, who carries on his back heavy burdens called taxation, poverty, exclusion from the higher ranks of the public service, &c., "Come on: you are welcome." In a foot-note the *Punch* states that the picture is based on the letter of Gobind Rao Lachman, who, writing from America, says that Americans enjoy great freedom and happiness and asks his countrymen to migrate to America.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th April, referring to the establishment of the Bengal National League at Calcutta to agitate for the rights and privileges of natives, sympathizes with the objects of the League, and advises its countrymen to become members of the association.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar) has an article on the re-organization of the Indian Legislative Councils in its issues of the 25th and

Legislative Councils.

the 27th April. It observes that the Councils, as at present constituted, are a huge sham and a disgrace to the British Government. The number of non-official Members is small, and they are appointed by Government. Such Members cannot be expected to criticise measures, introduced in Councils by Government, freely. The *Hindustán* is of opinion that the time has arrived for the re-organization of the Councils. At least half the Members should be non-officials, and they should be elected by the public. Moreover, the Councils should be also empowered to exercise control over Government in administrative matters. The Government of India unnecessarily spent a great deal of money on the Ráwal Pindi Conference, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and the Burma war, but the Viceroy's Legislative Council had no power to interfere. Its only business was to provide the sinews of war by introducing the income-tax at the command of Government. This state of things is very unsatisfactory and should be put a stop to.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th April, says Lord Dufferin's Indian administration. that natives were so disgusted with Lord Lytton's administration that they heartily desired his departure from this country. Since his arrival here Lord Dufferin, too, has pursued a very unpopular policy and has done nothing to win the good will of natives. His attack on the dress of the deputation of the Indian Association at the Government House, his waste of public revenues in making great military preparations during the late frontier crisis, and in holding the Ráwal Pindi Darbar and the Camp of Exercise, his annexation of Burma, his interference in Kashmir, and his introduction of the income-tax will not be forgotten for a long time by the children of the soil. The *Indian Union* of Allahabad states that it is rumoured that the Government of India has sent a despatch to the Home Government, requesting permission for the introduction of sterner measures of administration in this country. The rumour does not appear to be unfounded,

because the *Pioneer*, which is a semi-official organ, referring to the movement set on foot by natives to ventilate their grievances, lately remarked that the movement would put an end to good government and make the maintenance of benevolent British rule here an impossibility. There is reason to think that at the time of Lord Dufferin's departure from this country natives will erect a high monument to him in their hearts near that of Lord Lytton, as has been predicted by Colonel Osborne.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 25th April, says that Lord Dufferin observed in his speech at Benares : " Believe me, our one thought by day and by night is to do our duty by you and our Sovereign." Since his arrival in this country his Lordship has more than once indulged in such agreeable remarks, but his words have not been borne out by his acts. It may be hoped that he will in future not content himself with merely holding out empty promises, but will do something substantial.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Mulla Dopíasa* (Lahore), of the 26th April, publishes a picture in which Lord Dufferin is represented as carrying a large number of leeches in a basket and as having already applied some of them to a native, called India, who has been reduced to a mere skeleton. The leeches are called the Cost of the Burmese war, the Income-tax, the Pensions granted to Aiyub Khán and Yákub Khán, the Salaries of European Officers, and so forth.

The *Mulki Shuhda* (Lahore), of the 19th April, publishes a picture in which a sheep, named India, is represented as being attacked and eaten up by animals and birds of prey, which are called the Income-tax, the Cost of the Burma war, Personal allowances paid to Civilians, &c.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ázad* (Lucknow), of the 27th April, regrets to say that the rules issued by Lord Ripon's Government for giving wide publicity

Gratuitous distribution
of the *Gazette of India*.

to the proceedings of the Legislative Department have not yet been fully carried out. On the contrary, Lord Dufferin has recently modified the rules and has greatly reduced the gratuitous distribution of the *Gazette of India*. Only nineteen newspapers will in future get the *Gazette* free of charge. The restriction of the circulation of such a useful official publication is very objectionable. Such small economies cannot have any appreciable effect on the state of the Government treasury. If Government is opposed to a free distribution of the *Gazette*, its price should be reduced in order to place it within easy reach of the public.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 21st April, says that some newspapers find fault with the Panjāb University for the mismanagement of the late Examinations, and ascribe the unfortunate result to the severance of Dr. Leitner's connection with the University. But surely Dr. Leitner is not the only man on earth who can conduct Examinations properly. Other Universities are able to make their arrangements without him. The root of the evil is that the new Registrar to the Panjāb University is also a responsible Government officer, and consequently cannot attend properly to the affairs of the University. Another Registrar should be appointed, who should be able to devote his full time to his duties. If a competent man cannot be obtained on the present pay, it should be increased. The writer protests against the contemplated dismissal of the two Sanskrit and Persian calligraphers attached to the University. They prepare fair copies for the University Library of all vernacular translations of English books published by the University. As the copies prepared by the men are very handsome and their pay is only Rs. 20 or 25 each, the Senate will not be well advised in dispensing with their services.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 17th April, received on the 25th idem, refers to the trials to which native women are

Circulation,
150 copies.

exposed from want of female doctors and trained midwives, approves of the Fund established by Lady Dufferin to supply the want, and asks all classes of the community to contribute to the Fund.

Circulation,
265 copies.

The *Kārnāmāh* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, says that Darbars held at Luck- formerly the Chief Commissioner now, of Oudh held a public darbar at Lucknow every month, at which he received the princes of the ex-Royal Family and other noblemen. But Sir Alfred Lyall has discontinued these darbars and does not hold even one during the year. It is needless to say that these darbars were very useful in several ways.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Raṣṭq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 24th April, says that when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal Municipal Committee, Decca, lately paid a visit to Decca, the Municipal Committee of that place sanctioned Rs. 200 to be spent on his reception. The inhabitants of the city as taxpayers held a public meeting to condemn the expenditure as unnecessary and unjustifiable. The district officers, hearing of the meeting, dismissed from the public service the Government Pleader who had presided on the occasion. Another pleader has sent notice to the President of the Municipal Committee, asking him to refund the money, spent on His Honor's reception, to the municipal funds, and threatening him with a civil suit in case of default. If the threat is carried out, the case will be a very interesting one. Municipal boards throughout the country are accustomed to spend much money on the receptions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy, although apparently municipal funds are not intended for such purposes. The boards that misapply the money of the tax-payers in this way are guilty of a breach of trust.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th April, advertising to the contemplated construction at Ootacamund of an enclosure in
Treatment of European convicts in jails.

which European prisoners may be able to walk and enjoy fresh air; strongly condemns the invidious distinctions made between European and Native convicts. The former are much better fed and clothed than the latter, and greater indulgence is also shown them in other matters. In winter Europeans are allowed good warm clothing, while natives are supplied with rough clothing which makes them very uncomfortable. During the hot weather European convicts get iced water for drinking, and are supplied with punkhas which are pulled by native prisoners. There are churches attached to jails for the use of European prisoners, but no Hindu or Muhammadan temple has been built in connection with a prison. The distinction recognized between the two classes is quite unjustifiable. Justice demands that they should be treated in the same way.

The *Tahsib* (Moradabad), of the 27th April, says that the case of Manvi Ali Ahmad, a teacher in the Zila School at Moradabad, who was suspended by the Inspector of Schools for entering his room with his native shoes on, has been decided by the Director of Public Instruction. The teacher will get no pay for the two months during which he was under suspension, his pay being Rs. 30, and he has been transferred to the Zila School at Etawah on reduced pay, viz., Rs. 20 a month. The punishment is rather severe, though he is to blame for not apologizing to the Inspector in time, as was the wish of the Educational authorities. The *Tahsib* hopes the Local Government will interfere on his behalf.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 27th April, is of opinion that the centres of examination in connection with the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination should be reduced, in order to check the occurrence of frauds. The Examination should be held only at the headquarters of Divisions, though this arrangement would put candidates to additional expense and trouble.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The same paper, advertizing to Lord Dufferin's speech at the Mair Central College, highly approves of his Lordship's proposal regarding the encouragement of technical education, and remarks that his speech has been unjustly attacked in some quarters.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 28th April, advertizing to the revision of settlement in some districts in the Central Provinces, remarks that it is believed that the revenue will be enhanced 33 per cent. The landlords should be up and doing. After the revision is completed, protests will be almost useless.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th April, in a communicated article, states that at Patiala a Sikh poisoned a prostitute at her house and robbed her of her jewellery. The prostitute died in hospital the next day. The accused has been arrested, but the question is when his trial will take place. It is well known that in Patiala accused persons are often tried twelve or fourteen years after their arrests. A murder case was decided by the Council of Regency on the 8th April, after the accused had been in prison for the last fourteen years! He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He told the Council that he had already undergone fourteen years' imprisonment. On this the Council was pleased to remit the sentence and release him.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rashtu-l-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 26th April, writing from Basti, complains that a party of Balochis, who have lately arrived there, have been creating great confusion and disorder in the streets. The men carry many things for sale and also deal in horses, but they are an unruly people and take away things from shops without paying the price. Similarly their women freely enter private houses

and take away articles they can lay their hands on. The party is under the surveillance of a police guard, but the police, for reasons best known to themselves, do not interfere. It is believed that these Baluchis commit disturbances in the same way wherever they go, but still they are generally able to obtain certificates of good behaviour from the local authorities, inasmuch as the complaints of the people do not reach the officers. These vagabonds should not be allowed to enter any city or town, and a stronger police guard should be appointed to look after them.

A correspondent of the *Mittra Vids* (Lahore), of the 26th

Circulation,
400 copies.

A native killed by European
soldiers at Palam, Delhi.

April, writing from Delhi, says that seven European soldiers went out shooting at a village, named Palam, which is situated a few miles from Delhi. One of the soldiers shot a peacock seated on the roof of a Hindu temple there. The bird, fell down on the floor below, and the soldiers entered the temple to take it. A young Brahmin, to whom the peacock belonged, and who was attached to the temple, protested, and on this a soldier struck the man in the stomach with the end of his gun. The Brahmin fell on the ground from the effects of the blow and died. The unfortunate incident attracted villagers to the scene, who were able to arrest only two soldiers, but the others succeeded in escaping. It would be a good thing if this country sank under the Indian Ocean and the entire population were destroyed en masse, instead of being killed one by one in this way.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Aftab-i-Alamtāb	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Āyā Singh	1885-86. Apl. 27th	1886. Apl. 30th.	203 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 24th	" 25th	"
3	Aftab-i-Hind	Amangarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilhām Ali	" 26th	" 26th & 28th	500
4	Aftab-i-Panjāb	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divān Butā Singh	" 21st, 23rd & 26th.	" 23th.	250
5	Āgrā Akbār	Āgra	Ditto	Weekly	Shujān-l-Hasan	" 21st	" 25th	150
6	Āina-l-Akbār	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Dilshar Ali	" 16th & 27th.	" 24th & 30th.	65
7	Akbār-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khān.	" 21st & 24th.	" 24th & 27th.	2,500
8	Akbār-i-Ām	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	" 27th	" 30th	400
9	Akbār-i-Ohundr	Chunār	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khān	" 23rd	" 25th.	284 copies (including copies taken by Government).
10	Āmalu-l-Akbār	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhm-l-din	" 24th & 27th.	" 26th & 29th.	45
11	Āliqār In-sitū Aliqār Gazette.	Aliqār	Urdū-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 26th & 27th.	" 28th	108 copies.
12	Almora Akbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	" 26th & 24th.	" 28th	150
13	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 17th & 24th.	" 25th & 30th.	250
14	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjāb.	" 24th	" 27th	425
15	Āras Patra	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdū	Monthly	Secretary to the Āras Patra.	For April	" 28th	250
16	Āras Patra	Morādābād	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Same.	Nov. 1st & 15th	" 24th	"

17	Ahraf-i-L-Akbar,	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirsa Khan	21st	...	26th	102	"
18	Asad	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	27th	...	28th	162	"
19	Asrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	28th	...	29th	100	"
20	Bahar Jivan	Banaras	Hindi	Ditto	Ram Krishn Varmā,	26th	...	28th	1,750	"
21	Daksh-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	24th	...	27th	250	"
22	Daksh-i-Shikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	26th	...	28th	500	"
23	Daksh-i-Hind	Multan	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Raj Nath	21st	...	26th	150	"
24	Daksh-i-Punjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazal-i-din	21st & 28th,	...	24th & 30th,	335	"
25	Daksh-i-Hind	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Shiva Prasad	For March	...	24th	300	"
26	Daksh-i-Hind	Kapurthala	Urdu	Weekly	Bawa Arjun Singh	Apr. 17th & 24th,	...	28th	365	"
27	Ghazal-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Maharaj Kishun	24th	...	26th	300	"
28	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Sadru-l-din	26th	...	28th	633	"
29	Hindustan	Kalankur	Hindi	Daily	Raja Rampal Singh,	23rd to 28th,	...	24th to 29th,	260	"
30	Indus	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	23rd	...	27th	133	"
31	Jagur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	24th	...	28th	150	"
32	Jal-i-Aksh	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	26th	...	"	265	"
33	Jal-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	26th	...	"	560 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govern- ment).	"
34	Karnaval	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	26th	...	28th	350 copies.	"
35	Kash-i-Patishah	Banaras	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	23rd	...	26th	175	"
36	Kash-i-Patishah	Banaras	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	M.A.	"	...	26th	200	"
37	Kash-i-Patishah	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	26th	...	28th	350 copies.	"
38	Kash-i-Patishah	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Binda Prasad	For March	...	24th	175	"
39	Kash-i-Patishah	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	Apr. 24th & 28th,	...	26th & 30th,	200	"
40	Kash-i-Patishah	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Raja Ram	21st	...	25th	"	"
41	Kash-i-Patishah	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Sahib Ram	22nd	...	"	"	"
42	Kash-i-Patishah	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	24th	...	27th	400	"
43	Kash-i-Patishah	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Mahar Ahnan Khan,	26th	...	30th	200	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Kod-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rafi	1886. Apl. 22nd, 24th & Apl. 27th.	1886. 24th, 27th & 29th.	450 copies.
44	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Difdar Bakhsh	" 24th	28th	100 "
45	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqai Das	" "	26th	400 "
46	Mervar Gazette	Jodhpur	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	" 26th	30th	90 "
47	Mashriq-i-Qaizar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 27th	28th	208 "
48	Mulla-i-Nar	Oawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durg Prasad	" 24th	"	50 "
49	Machari-i-Zindai	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Mugarrab Hussain For Khan.	" For April	28th	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
50	Mishri-i-Darakhshat	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	Apl. 24th	" 27th	100 copies.
51	Mishri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahibullah	" 23rd	" 27th	240 "
52	Mishri-i-Vida	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Makund Ram	" 26th	" 27th	400 "
53	Mishri-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Amir Singh	" 24th	" 27th	"
54	Mishri-i-Machar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawid Ali Shah	" 23rd	" 26th	"
55	Mulla Shabid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fauz-i-din	" 19th & 26th	" 24th & 30th	700 "
56	Mulla Dostid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 26th	" 30th	275 "
57	Majma-i-Jahan	Bahawal	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Baharullah Khan	" 20th & 24th	" 29th & 30th	225 "
58	Majma-i-Jah	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Jamun Das	" 23rd	" 25th	88 "
59	Majma-i-Jah	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	" 20th	" 25th	755 "
60	Majma-i-Jah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton	" 22nd	" 24th	408 "
61	Majma-i-Jah	Oawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Hamid	" 24th	" 25th	"

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Start Date	End Date	Copies
63	Nusrat-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	28th	28th	200
63	Nyaya Sudda	Harda	English.	Ditto	Basudeva Bhaskar	28th	28th	415
64	Qasbi Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	24th to 30th	25th to 30th	782 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
65	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	22nd	26th	375 copies.
66	Qasbi Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Shams-ud-din	21st & 24th	26th & 30th	275
67	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Firoz-ud-din	21st	24th	80
68	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Alam-ul-Rahman	27th	28th	395
69	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Din Muhammad	28th	28th	690
70	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Dawlat Nandan	24th	26th	135
71	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	27th	27th	490
72	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Divan Chand	26th	26th	409
73	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Maharaj Ali	22nd, 24th & 27th	24th, 26th & 28th	409
74	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	27th	27th	550
75	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Khalid Ali	27th	27th	315
76	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Musad Ali	27th	27th	360
77	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haq	27th	27th	175
78	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mahs Nargyan	24th	27th	600
79	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	25th	28th	264
80	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	24th to 29th	24th to 29th	280
81	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	23rd	26th	216
82	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haq	23rd	26th	600
83	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Qudsia	24th	27th	80
84	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Ranali Dhar	28th	30th	216
85	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Sid Kishan Lal	23rd	27th	600
86	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Wali Muhammad	24th	28th	80
87	Qasbi Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Monthly	Registrar of the Punjab University.	For April	27th	80

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
87	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Saifu-l-Heq	Apr. 24th	Apr. 27th	400 copies.
88	Shahad-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Hasan	" "	" 26th	108 "
89	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Prasad	" 21st	" 25th	300 "
90	Shala-i-Tar	Oawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Mahammed Ibrahim	" 27th	" 30th	175 "
91	Siraj-i-L-Akbar	Jhalam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammed	" 28th	" 29th	400 "
92	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M. S. & H. f.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 21st	" 24th	210 "
93	Surat-i-Qasari	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammed Rasid	" 22nd	" 26th	125 "
94	Talash	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	" 27th	" 29th	80 "
95	Tamamul	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 27th	150 "
96	Tarjuman-i-Akbar	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammed Ali	" 23rd	" 30th	80 "
97	Tarjuma-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	" 24th	" 27th	250 "
98	Vakil-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mawbid	" 25th	" 28th	200 "
99	Vakil-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ghulam Ahmad	" 26th	" 29th	975 "
100	Victor's Paper	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 21st to 27th	" 24th to 30th	250 "
101	Wagdy-i-Azam	Ghalipur	Ditto	Weekly	Siraj-i-Ain Ahmed	" 19th	" 26th	250 "
102	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sabit Ali	" 24th	" "	250 "

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALAMABAD;
The 1st May, 1906.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

Received up to 7th May, 1886.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

PAGE.

Russia and the Muhammadan kingdoms	...	...	...	339
Mahārāja Dalip Singh's detention at Aden	...	...	...	339
Ditto	ditto	...	...	340
Ditto	ditto	...	...	340
Theebaw	...	...	...	341
Burma	...	...	...	341
Burmese war	...	...	...	341
Government of India and the Mahārāja of Kashmir	...	...	...	342

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Court-fees	...	...	...	342
Reduction of public expenditure	...	...	...	343
Proposed establishment of a University at Allahabad	...	...	...	344
Lady Dufferin's Fund	...	...	...	344
Middle School Examination, Panjāb	...	...	...	345
Appointment of sub-registrars	...	...	...	345
Panjāb Chiefs' School, Lahore	...	...	...	345
Publication of Government notices and advertisements	...	...	...	345
Tulsi Das in England...	...	...	...	346
Muhammadian officials in the Educational Department, Panjāb	...	...	...	346
Income-tax	...	...	...	346
Education in Dera Ismael Khān	...	...	...	347
Case of a European who shot at a native at Lahore	...	...	...	347
European and native forms of marriage	...	...	...	347

LEGISLATION.

	Page.
...	348

POST-OFFICE.

Value-payable parcels...	350
--------------------------	-----

NATIVE STATES.

Rumoured introduction of the British system of the administration of justice in Kashmir ...	350
Rána Zalím Singh of Jhaléwar, Rajputana ...	351
Begam of Bhopal ...	351

Received up to 7th May, 1858.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *North-Western* (Lahore), of the 1st May, referring to the hostile attitude of Russia towards the British Empire since the Crimean war and to her conquests in Central Asia, observes that she is a bitter enemy of Islam. He further states that India, which has long been an object of ambition with her, Afghanistan and other Mohammedan countries, that her way are sure to suffer. Hence Turkey and the Muslin-ruled kingdoms of Asia had better make common cause with the British Government and bring pressure to bear on the Russian Government to give up its policy of aggression and keep the peace. If it does not accept their proposal, they should declare war against it and bring it to its senses.

A correspondent of the *North-Western* (Lahore), of the 4th May, referring to the deposition of Rána Zalím Singh at Aboe, expresses his indignation at the Maharaja's sudden and unexpected deposition, and asks Government why the Maharaja, who had